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SANITARY LEGISLATION.

STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

KENTUCKY.

Common Drinking Cups—Use in Public Places Prohibited (Laws of 1912, Chap. 60, Approved Mar. 13, 1912).

SECTION 1. The use of the common drinking cup on railroad trains and in railroad stations, public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, or steamboats, in stores or other publicly frequented places in Kentucky is hereby prohibited. No person or corporation in charge of the aforesaid places, and no person or corporation shall permit on said railroad train, in railroad stations, public hotels, boarding houses, restaurants, steamboats, stores, or any publicly frequented place in Kentucky, the use of the drinking cup in common. There must also be posted in a conspicuous place, by the individual or corporation, by the drinking water contained in any of the places mentioned in foregoing paragraph, a warning cardboard, with the above printed thereon in large letters, so they can be easily read. Any person or corporation violating the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than \$1 and not more than \$10, and each day's violation of any of the provisions of this act shall be considered a separate offense, punishable by fine in the amount named above.

SEC. 2. All laws inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

Opium and its Alkaloidal Salts—Regulating the Sale of (Laws of 1912, Chap. 86, Approved Mar. 14, 1912).

SECTION 1. Opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, shall be sold or dispensed only by a registered pharmacist upon the original written, dated, and signed prescription of a legally licensed physician, or dentist, or veterinary surgeon, and only one sale shall be made on said prescription, and each such prescription shall state upon its face the quantity of said opium, its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, also the name of the patient and the date said prescription is filled. And opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, shall be sold at wholesale only to registered pharmacists, legally qualified physicians, dentists, and veterinary surgeons: *Provided, however,* That any preparation, patent, proprietary or otherwise, containing not more than two grains of opium or one-fourth of a grain of its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives to the ounce or admixture of ipecac and opium commonly known as Dover's powder, or the anti-spasmodic mixtures of the National Formulary official at the time of sale, or lotions, liniments, suppositories, ointments, and plasters plainly labeled "For external use only," may be sold or dispensed by registered pharmacists without any prescription. Any registered pharmacist, physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon or any person not a registered pharmacist, licensed physician, dentist, or veterinary surgeon, who shall prescribe for, procure for, or sell, or dispense to any person opium or its alkaloidal

salts or their derivatives, or any admixture containing opium or its alkaloidal salts or their derivatives, or otherwise deal in the same for any purpose other than for the legitimate use as herein provided, shall thereby render himself amenable to the penalties as in this section provided: *And provided further*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to the sales made by a registered pharmacist in the wholesale drug business to registered pharmacists, legally licensed physicians, dentists, or veterinary surgeons. Any wholesaler violating any of the provisions of this act shall render himself amenable to the penalties in this section provided. Any person failing to comply with the requirements of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not less than \$20 nor more than \$100.

SEC. 2. That the sum of \$5,000 annually, or so much thereof as may be found necessary by the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, is hereby appropriated for the use of said board for the enforcement of this act. No expenditures under this act shall be paid by the auditor of public accounts unless same have been properly allowed by the Kentucky Board of Pharmacy, and the claims or vouchers for same made out in duplicate, giving an itemized statement of expenditures incurred, which claims shall be filed with the auditor of public accounts. Said board shall give bond for the faithful performance of their duties, and their said account shall be approved by the governor of this Commonwealth.

SEC. 3. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

WASHINGTON.

County Boards of Health—Regulation and Duties of (Regulations State Board of Health Adopted July 15, 1912).

SECTION VII.

1. The county auditors, as clerks of the county boards of health, must report the names of all officers and employees of such boards to the State commissioner of health in the month of January of each year.

2. County boards of health may adopt any general rules and regulations, provided such rules and regulations are not contrary to the State board of health, for the control of contagious or infectious diseases; or, in lieu thereof, the rules and regulations of the State board of health shall become the rules and regulations of the county board of health, and the county board of health shall make a standing order that all their officers and employees promptly and strictly enforce all the rules of the State board of health.

3. Rules of all county boards of health and all changes whenever made must be sent to the State board of health for approval before becoming effective.

4. County boards of health shall give the county health officer ample authority to employ sanitary police and to incur necessary indebtedness in the performance of his duties during the time when the county board of health is not in session.

5. If an epidemic of a contagious disease occurs in any county, the county board of health must promptly provide some proper place of detention for all such cases as can not be isolated at their residences without danger to the general public.

6. The county board of health shall appoint a sufficient number of sanitary officers to strictly enforce all the rules of the State board of health, county board of health, or orders of the county health officer.

7. The county board of health shall hold not less than four meetings annually, and at such meetings the county health officer, as executive officer of the board, shall file a written report, which report shall contain a statement covering contagious diseases, the reports from city health officers other than those of cities of the first class, a general report upon sanitary conditions in both the rural sections and incorporated cities of